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THE BOSTON CONVENTION.

FOUR HUNDRED NATIONAL LEAGUE DELE-GATES ASSEMBLE IN THE "HUB."

New York Nation.

New York Nation.

The delegates to the second annual Convention of the Irish National League began to assemble in Fancuil Hall, Boston, at half-past eleven o'clock Wednesday morning. By noon the body of the hall was pretty well filled with the delegates, and the galleries were crowded with spectators. Among the delegates and spectators were a great many ladies, many of them being representatives of the wonen's branch of the Irish National League, recently established by Mrs. Parnell. Throughout the body of the hall were many gentlemen whose habiliments indicate their priestly calling.

ELABORATE DECORATIONS.

The hall was profusely decorated. From

ELABORATE DECORATIONS.

The hall was profusely decorated. From the centre of the lofty ceiling of the anditorium scores of red, white, blue and green streamers extended to the extremities of the walls. In the centre of the stage, behind the speakers' table was a green and gilt arch bearing the motto, "Right will triumph over wrong." This was surmounted by a crescent of Irish and American colors, upon the top of which was a gilded harp, the strings of which were covered with green silk. The centre of the arch was draped with white lace, falling gracefully around a huge sunburst of the arch was draped with white lace, falling gracefully around a huge sunburst of red, white and blue. On either side of the arch was a pyramidal shield, surmounted with flags. On one of the shields was the date "1782," under which were inscribed the names of the Irish patriots—Swift, Molyneux, Grattan and Emmet; on the other wasthe date "1884" and the names of Flored O'Coupell Davitt and Parnell of Flood, O'Connell, Davitt and Parnell. Hanging from the front of the stage were numerous American shields between which hung a banner bearing the inscription in Irish, "More light for sacred Ireland." Streamers ran from piller tion in Irish, "More light for sacred Ireland." Streamers ran from pillar to pillar of the lofty galleries, and on the pillars were alternately harps of green and American shields. In the centre of the hall, flanking the left aisle, was another arch surmounted by shields and flags bearing the inscription, "The land of every country belongs to the people of that country." Another immense arch in the rear of the hall covered with American and Irish hall, covered with American and Irish hall, covered with American and Irish flags, bore the motto, "America for Americans, England for Englishmen, Ireland for Irishmen." The galleries were also elaborately decorated. Large placards were displayed prominently throughout the hall, bearing black letters upon a white ground and designating the positions of the delegations from the various States and the British provinces. The New York delegation occupied a position directly in delegation occupied a position directly in front of the platform and on the right of

Tuesday night the delegates held a secret meeting which lasted until after midnight. The principal business trans-acted was the defining of the policy which should govern the proceedings of the Convention. The delegates were nearly unanimous in favor of prohibiting the discussion, in any form, of American pol-

At half-past twelve, when Mr. Alexander Sullivan entered the hall, leaning upon the arm of John Boyle O'Reilly, his appearance was the signal for prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, which was repeated when the chairman shortly afterward took his place upon the platform. peated when the chairman shortly after-ward took his place upon the platform. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and the delegates rose to their feet in their enthusiasm. When silence was restored, Mr. Sullivan advanced to the speaker's table and called the Convention to order.

all the hopes, and the guardian of more than the aims of that great social revolt which lifted the Irish farmer from the earth to his feet, and cast the English system of landlordism in Ireland on its face

THE SPECTRE OF FAMINE. The Land League was born in an hour of wee, when the spectre of famine appeared, summoned, not by the breath of God withering the harvests, but by the English Government. With armies, and dects with prisons and scaffolds, and fleets, with prisons, and scaffolds, and felon ships, with coercion acts and con-stabulary, it enabled the landlord to withfelon ships, with coercion acts and hold, until purchased by foreign charity, the food the people had produced by their own labor out of their own soil. Humane, own labor out of their own soil. Humane, nay humble, as was the first object of the Land League, it was suppressed by force, because the English Government feared that from the brow of its humanity would spring the spirit of liberty. The Irish Na-tional League, whose distinct and avowed purpose is the establishment of the sovereignty of the Irish people in Ireland, is the embodiment of that spirit of liberty. It cannot be suppressed for its spirit is immortal. It is beyond the scope of coercion acts, for its life is as endless as the

life of a race. THE TEAR BEDEWED SHAMROCK. The shamrock on its banner, tear-be-dewed in its native bed, is the symbol of dewed in its native bed, is the symbol of the glorious union of that race in three homes, separated by the seas that divide continents, united by the determination of a race to achieve the independence of a nation. As the Lund League accomplished the relief of a class, the National League represents the aspirations and the resolve of an entire negala. As the farmers have of an entire people. As the farmers have been the chief beneficiaries of the struggles and share the sacrifices thus far made the Irish people throughout the world, who participate in the struggles and share the sacrifices, admonish the farmers that they owe a duty to their country in an earnest support of the aims of the National League. We warn them that until the chief object of the National League is achieved-National Self-Governmenttheir own position is still unsafe. The National League aims not merely at a re-

the diversified industries which render a people self-sustaining and posperous.

OPPRESSED CLASSES IN IRELAND TO UNITE.

The farmers are rightly admonished that if they fail to extend to the laborers the fractural said they have the control and they have they are the control and they have they are the they are they that if they fail to extend to the laborers the fraternal aid they have themselves received; if they fail to encourage Irish products to the exclusion of English goods; if they hesitate to invest in domestic industries, they will be more odious in the sight of God and man than the landlords from whose clutch they have been released. We do not desire in Ireland the substitution of wetty selfishness for eigentic robwe do not desire in traine the substitu-tion of petty selfishness for gigantic rob-bery. The ingratitude of the farmer will be more despicable and more dangerous than the tyranny of the landlords, because than the tyranny of the landlords, because that ingratitude will be treason to a nation. The economic and civil life of a people can be developed only by a sincere, noble and effectual cohesion of all classes for the common welfare. The work of the League in the United States has been directed, first to sending aid to the treasury in League first to sending aid to the treasury in Ire-land, whose moderate requirements, in the absence of any emergency, have been fairly met, and to the enlightenment and solidification of American opinion.

JUSTICE NOT DEPENDENT ON ARMS ALONE. While force is still unable to prolong despotism, justice is not dependent on arms alone. Ireland, unable to cope with the empire that denies her a constitution and parliament, appeals from the bayone of her invader to the conscience and the mind of mankind, and asks whether her demands be not just and whether her demands be not just and whether her patience, her morality and her perseverance have not been sublime. The American mind is essentially practical and during the past year we have endeavored to make it acquainted with the practical aspects of English misrule in Ireland. We have asked our American countrymen to contemplate the impoverishing taxation, the crushed manufactures, the restricted education, the diminished agriculture, the compulsory emigration of the stricted education, the diminished agriculture, the compulsory emigration of the
people of Ireland. We have asked the
American conscience to scrutinize the
corrupt and infamous judicial system
grimly maintained there for the torture
and slaughter of the people. We have
asked American freemen to contemplate
the suppression of free speech, the intimidation of the press, and the extinction of
personal liberty under an administration
nominally constitutional, actually a barpersonal interty under an administration nominally constitutional, actually a barbarous despotism. The results of our labor are apparent in the sympathetic unanimity with which the American press sustain the struggle of our countrymen at home, and in the universal expression of public opinion of the Republic. Nor are these results more frankly recognized than by the press of Eugland, which no longer affects to underrate the intelligence or the resources of the Irish race through-out the world, or to despise its determina-

out the world, or to despise to steerlimins, or to be indifferent to the menacing bitterness of its memory.

It is now apparent to thoughtful men on both sides of the sea that the interests of the American Republic are identical with the interests of Ireland. The Irish all over the United States will continue to aid their kindred in Ireland until the Jovernment which they detest, and which keeps them poor and dependent is expelled.

BRUTALITY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. It has been the practice of the English Government for more than a generation to drive vast numbers of the Irish people of small agricultural holdings into foul and vicious dens called poorhouses. Being thus reduced to poverty, their children robbed of an opportunity to acquire bread-getting skill, they have been forced into the pits of ocean vessels and cast penniless upon the crowded cities of our seaboard. Here they become unwilling table and called the Convention to order. He spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMO OF THE CONVENTION.—In the name and by the authority of the Irish National League of America we meet to fulfill the requirements of its constitution; to convey to our kindred the message of our steadfast devotion and to receive the ambassadors whom they have commissioned to acquaint us with the progress of their struggle for self-government. The memorable Philadelphia Convention or ganized the Irish National League of America. It is the auxiliary of the Irish National League of Ireland. The heir of all the hopes, and the guardian of more all the hopes. pable of supporting five times her pop-

ulation. WE MUST HAVE NO LANDLORDISM HERE. From the national conventions of the different political parties we have re-ceived pledges that English landlordism, which is nearly expelled from Ireland, shall not be permitted to transfer its evil seeds to American soil. No man can doubt that if the hereditary land monopolists of Great Britain fastened themselves upon our free soil the day would inevitably come when the sturdy settlers with arms and vengeance would drive them off as they drove the red marauders whose title was better than any that can be acquired by foreign land grabbers whether individual or corporate. The Irish National League will persist in exacting the fulfilment of these pledges, until the enactment of National and State constitutional amendments shall insure the Republic against the re-opening of the Irish land question upon American

Fellow-countrymen-The only creden tials recognized on this floor are the cre-dentials of the Irish National League. On yonder threshold we dropped our charac-ters as members of American parties. The only demand the Irish National League makes in American politics is a demand for the elevation of American citizenship at home and abroad. It makes that de-mand not in the name of the distant island whence we sprung; it makes it in the name of the American Republic of which we are a part. We meet in the historic city of the Republic, hallowed by the earliest struggles of the American peo-ple against the foe whom Ireland shall yet win to terms of submission; struggles in which our race were valiant in arms and discreet in c uncil. The proudest name to which we aspire, with all its responsibili-ties and all its duties, is the name of American citizen. To ennoble it by our character as a race and by our conduct as individuals is the resolve of every man who is determined to aid his countrymen in the achievement of national self government for Ireland.

The enthusiasm during the delivery of duction of rents, not merely at a reduction of rents, not merely at a change from idle proprietors to working proprietors, but at the creation of complete their chairs waving their hats and shoutnational life and the development of all | ing.

unanimous vote of the National Commit-tee the following gentlemen were recom-mended as temporary officers of the Con-vention, and they were elected by a unani-mous vote:—For Temporary Chairman— James Mooney, of Buffalo. Secretaries— Charles McGlow, Philadelphia; M. J. Griffin, Iowa, and Thomas J. Flatly, Mas-sachusetts. The chairman then appointed the Rev. Father Conaty, of Massachusetts; Judge Rooney, New York, and the Rev. Dr. Bates, of Missouri, as a committee to escort the temporary chairman to the

platform.

Mr. Mooney was greeted with loud cheering as he took his place. He addressed the Convention as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CON-VENTION: I am sure, after hearing the eloquent and able address of the President of the National League, you do not expect me to make any extended remarks. My duty will simply be to preside over your temporary deliberations, but I cannot forego the pleasure of congratulating you upon the large and intelligent number of people who are here to-day from all parts of this great Union to continue the great work so auspiciously begun. It is another evidence that the Irish people of this great Republic will never cease their efforts until their native land occupies a position until their native land occupies a position as one of the nations of the earth. I am sure the delegates that are expected from Ireland to be here shortly would be greatly gratified at seeing this intelligent gathering. It would satisfy them beyond any doubt that their brethren in this country will never cease to work until the great work is accomplished, which Charles Stewart Parnell—(applause)—has begun. It is not necessary for me to request—I know your patriotism too well to doubt it— that your deliberations will be marked with civility, with courtesy to one another, and will continue so until the work of this Convention is accomplished. (Applause.) What is the further pleasure of the Con-

At the conclusion of Mr. Mooney's remarks, Mr. James Oliver, of New York, moved that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate or discussion.

Mr. Alexander Sullivan moved as an

amendment that the rules of the Philadel-phia Convention be adopted as the rules of this Convention.

Mr. Oliver then withdrew his motion

and the amendment was adopted.
Judge Pendergast, of Illinois, moved
that committees be appointed by the
Chair as follows:—One member of each State delegation to comprise the committees on Credentials, Resolutions and Rules, Permanent Organization of the Conven-tion and on Auditing Accounts of the Officers of the League. This was also

adopted. It was then moved that a committee be formed by the selection of delegates, from each State, to be elected by the vote of each delegation, for the purpose of pre-paring nominations for officers for the League for the ensuing year. After some discussion this was adopted, and the Convention took a recess of fifteen minutes.

Upon reassembling John Boyle O'Reilly took the platform amid much applause and read the following telegram from Mr.

Sexton:—
"We leave by the New Haven and Springfield Railroad at eleven o'clock, and will arrive in Boston at six o'clock,"

A LITTLE BREEZE SPRINGS UP.
The Chair then called for the announcement of the committee by the chairman of State delegations. During the progress of the announcement of the committees Mr. Wallace, of New York, offered a re-solution criticising the decorations on the stage, which he said concealed the great painting of Daniel Webster in a plea for liberty, and directing that the decorations be removed when a recess should be

over this began to assume a personal charcter it was at once terminated by Mr.

Wallace, who withdrew his resolution.

After the delegations had reported their elections for members of the various com mittees it was moved that an adjournment be taken until eight o'clock p. m., when Messrs. Sexton and Redmond were to be

All the committees were instructed to be ready to make complete reports to the full Convention at eight o'clock.

A committee of eleven was appointed to receive Messrs. Redmond and Sexton, the Irish Members of Parliament, who left New York in the morning to attend

the annual Convention.

The evening session was called to order at about ten minutes past eight o'clock. The Committee on Credentials reported through Mr. John Rooney that from some of the States there were societies not in good standing, but there was no over re-presentation. The secretary of the Com-mittee then read the long roll of delegates, footing up 382. Some additions were then made, making the whole number over 400.

At this point the audience rose and

broke into tumultuous cheers as Mrs. Parnell and Messrs. Sexton and Redmond came in, escorted by General P. A. Collins and several other gentlemen.

SPEECH OF MR. SEXTON.

When Mr. Sexton was first introduced

the audience stood up and cheered. When quiet was restored he said :— LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The chairman has introduced me to you as Mr. Sexton, from Ireland-(laughter and applause)but as I have listened to the generous cheer with which you received the introduction I found it hard to believe that I was not Mr. Sexton in Ireland-(laughter and applause)—because nowhere upon the soil of Ireland to-day could the appearance of any public man—not in Connemara or the plains of Tipperary— be greeted with a cheer more evidently Connemara or the plains of Tipperary—be greeted with a cheer more evidently springing from the Irish heart, more obviously uttered by the Irish tongue, more clearly proving that indestructible adhesion to one another of the scattered fractions of the Irish race, which neither time nor circumstances, nor calamity nor distance has ever been able to break down. (Applause.) It is this sclidarity of the

The secretary then read the call by which the second National Convention of the Lesgue was assembled; after which the hopes, to the rights of their race, that is making us in Irish race; it is to the hopes, to the rights of their race, that is making us in Irish race; it is making us in Irish race; it is making us in Irish race; the men and women of our kun and an item and women of our kun and as the race; it is making us in Irish race; it has no longer to deal merely in a small isolated island with 8,000,000 or 5,000,000 of a weak and disarmed people, but that he has to grapple with the intellect, the force of public opinion of 25,000,000 of the Irish race, scattered by his own evil policy all the world over, and affecting by their intelligence the conduct of the greatest nations of the earth. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, in the name of the Irish people and of the Irish National League, and of the Irish Parliamentary party and its illustrious leader—(great applause)—I salute this great Convention of our race—this Convention by which the good order and the propriety of its deliberations, the discretion and the judg-ment of the conclusions at which it shall arrive, will prove to all observers, in defiance of all calumniators, that capacity for deliberation upon important questions and for self-government which our enem-

ies would fain deny us. (Applause.) AN IRISH DELEGATE. Ladies and gentlemen, I will say that I am here, not only as a delegate of the Irish Parliamentary party, but of the Irish Parliamentary party, but of the Irish National League—(applause); that I am here to speak to the people of America, not only on behalf of that party which force the converse of one country, on the faces the oppressor of our country on the floor of the House of Commons, but also to utter the sentiments of that organization which trains and organizes the reso-lution, the ingenuity, the strength of the Irish people for struggle upon the soil of Ireland. (Applause.) I am here as the representative of a united Ireland. (Great applause and cheers.) I am here to say that there is no difference in principle, no

who confront the oppressors of our country in the legislative arena and the men who conduct the public cause at home—
(applause and cries of "Good!")
Mr. William Redmond, M. P., was next ntroduced as a former visitor in America. He addressed the Convention, drawing a contrast between the Irish Parliament and the assemblage before him, and urging

difference in intention between the men

united determination on the part of all friends of Ireland until self-government was restored to that country. The president then introduced Mrs. Parnell, who received an ovation, the audience standing and giving three cheers. Mrs. Parnell briefly addressed the Con-

vention. The Committee on Permanent Organization and Rules reported rules substantially the same as those of the Philadel-phia Convention last year, and the followphia Convention last year, and the following list of officers:—President—M. V. Gannon, of Iowa. Vice-Presidents—Thomas Sexton, William E. Redmond, and one from each State represented. Secretary—W. J. Gleason, of Ohio. Assistant Secretaries—Charles McGlave, of Pennsylvania; J. J. Sheehan, of Massachusetts; M. L. McGave, of New York, and Dr. Cole, of Maryland. The rules and the lists of officers were unanimously adopted.

SENSATIONAL JOURNALISM.

WHAT AN ARCHBISHOP THINKS OF IMMORAL DAILY PAPERS AND KINDRED PAPERS.

Cincinnati Post reporter called on Archbishop Elder, to secure from him an expression on the subject of early mar-riages, to be used in connection with the recent developments in the Cleveland recent developments in the Cleveland scandal. With some asperity the Archbishop answered that he had not read the account of the scandal. He had seen the headings of the account in a paper, and had passed it over. He would be very sorry to contribute to the keeping of such topics before the minds of the people by discussing questions connected with it. He would do this, however, if acceptable—he would express his condemnation of

"One of the mest fruitful sources of immorality and lawlessness in our community," he said, "is the practice of the daily papers to occupy so much of their space with detailed accounts of crimes and scandals, set out with graphic descriptions and embelishments—to attract the notice and impress the imagination, particularly and impress the imagination, particularly of young boys and girls. We know very well that habitual intercourse with vicious and degraded people necessarily tends to vitiate the tastes and habits of any one. So that even a man who is compelled to So that even a man who is compened to come in contact with such persons finds it not easy to preserve himself entirely from their debasing influence. What is it, then, to put all our boys and girls every morning into the company of such char morning into the company of such characters, until they get familiar with all that is low and vulgar, and shameful in the city, and to serve up this pestilential food fresh every morning—with a larger supply on Sunday—to farnish matter all day long for their thoughts and their talk in the streets, in the shops, in the factories and in their families? Why, the most malicious enemy could scarcely invent a malicious enemy could scarcely invent a surer way to corrupt a people and spread

rottenness in our republic.
"I cannot understand how an editor, or any one connected with a paper, if he pretends to be a citizen, still more if he is a father and has sons and daughters of his own, if he has any respect for his wife and for himself, can be a party to the spreading of this corruption. I suppose they have been led into it by degrees, through their desire to furnish news, and that they have not had their attention drawn to the direful consequences. If some scoundrel were to find in some old house piles of rags infected with the small pox, and were to scatter them some fine morning through all our streets, and slip them under our doorways, it would all be news. But what would be the wretch's treatment at the hands of justice? For the love of all that makes a family or a

still more reason to denounce the makers

of the pestilence.
"Since our riots have set people to study. ing the causes why crime and lawlessness have prevailed among us, I hope our edi-tors will look into their own works. Or, of they do not choose to correct the evil of themselves, surely our fathers of families, and our citizens generally, ought to have enough regard for their children and for society to cut off this stream of cor-ruption. They could surely find ways to make newspapers understand they will not be allowed to fatten on the corruption of minds and hearts."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

IS THE TRUE AND ONLY CHURCH OF GOD

Catholic Columbian.

The Scriptures were explained to the people in the temple, and they knew that heaven was and would be closed against man until his redemption by the Son of God, the long promised Messiah. The fact of the souls of the just being detained in that place called Limbo until heaven was opened for them by our Lord was well known and not controverted. For the Apostle says to those about him: "For David ascended not into heaven; but he himself said, 'The Lord said to my Lord sit thou on my right hand until I make thy enemies thy footstool!" Here the Apostle reminds the people about him of the triumph of the Catholic Church, the sacred deposit of the truth which he was unfolding to them. And warning them of the eternal destruction that will come Catholic Columbian. unfoiding to them. And warning mean of the eternal destruction that will come upon them if they received not the truth, he cries out, "Therefore let all the house of Israel know most certainly that God hath made him both Lord and Christ, this hath made him both Lord and Christ, this same Jesus, whom you have crucified." Throughout all this sermon, delivered by St. Peter, the prince of the Apostles, constituted such by our Lord himself, mark well one fact: St. Peter was preaching to persons who knew that all these events, all these citations of Scripture which he narrated were true. Before speaking of the testimony of David he says to them: "You know what David spoke of Christ; let us therefore quote and examine him. He will prove by his prophecies, and therefore we will know that we possess the realization of the truth which these prorealization of the truth which these prorealization of the truth which these pro-phecies contain, when by comparison we shall find them truly and only applicable to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, whom you have crucified." This is the

sense in which those people received the sermon of St. Peter.

Before going further, keep in mind another fact, viz.: when St. Peter speaks of the resurrection of our Lord from the dead and concerning the witnesses of this fact, he speaks of an event well known and not to be denied. The crowd about listen and take into consideration the listen and take into consideration the evidence produced by the prince of the Apostles to prove the truth of his proposition, the resurrection of Christ, and hence the divinity of his mission. The crime with which they are charged is Deicide. The mission of Christ is the mission of the Apostles, and hence the world is called to an account for its wickedness and men asked to do penance for their offenmen asked to do penance for their offen-ses. That this was the object of the ser-

mon preached by St. Peter, and that it was thus understood and received, is evident from the acts of his hearers at the concluriom the acts of his rearries at the contracts of his discourse: "Now when they heard these things they had compunction in their hearts, and said to Peter and to the rest of the Apostles: What shall we do, men and brethren?" They thus add mit the truth of the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead and the divinity of his mission, which the Apostle has so conhis mission, which the Apostie has so con-clusively proven to them. They realize the error of their ways, the awful crime of Deicide, of which they are guilty, and God's anger hanging over them because they crucified His Divine Son whom He sent to call them to the feast prepared for them. With sorrow in their hearts, and Grazing God's anger they call upon St. Peter and the rest of the Apostles to teach them what must be done to atone for their taken.

The Rev. Father McKenna strongly opposed the resolution, contending that the decorations had been prepared after much anxious thought and that if any criticism was offered it would merely act as a reflection on personal taste. As the debate "One of the most fruitfal sources of flection on personal taste. As the debate immorality and lawlessness in our composition of the practices of the Mnowever, if acceptable the what must be done to atone for their crime and appearse the anger of God lightering the practices of the Mnowever, if acceptable the what must be done to atone for their crime and appearse the anger of God lightering the practices of the Mnowever, if acceptable the what must be done to atone for their crime and appearse the anger of God lightering the practices of the Mnowever, if acceptable the what must be done to atone for their crime and appearse the anger of God lightering the practices of the Mnowever, if acceptable the what must be done to atone for their crime and appearse the anger of God lightering the practices of the Mnowever, if acceptable the would do this, however, if acceptable the what must be done to atone for their crime and appearse the anger of God lightering the practices of the Mnowever, if acceptable the would acceptable the wou men of their duty of obedience to the law of the Church established by Jesus Christ.

The people about the Apostles knew the works wrought by Jesus Christ while He was on earth, and they were convinced that the Apostles were appointed by Him to carry His doctrine throughout the to carry His doctrine throughout the world, for they saw the Apostles confirm-ing the authority claimed by them by an unheard of wonder exercised by them, viz., the gift of languages. St. Peter having convinced begins to instruct them in their duty for the reception of the Sacrament of Baptism. This Sacrament was unknown to them; it was instituted by Jesus Christ, and is the entrance or door-way into the Catholic Church. "Bu Peter said to them : 'Do penance and b baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of your sins; and you shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." This people were fearful, upon receiving the known truth, to remain enemies to God, and hence sought not from the priests of the Jewish Temple the means of appeasing God's anger, but from the Apostles, the chosen successors of Jesus Christ in the work of His divine mission. They were instructed in their duty and complied with the commands of the Apostles. The number of these first converts was three thou-and. They were of many nations, and had come to Jerusalem to celebrate the Jewish feast of Pen-tecost. Mark here well that there could be no collusion with the Apostles on the part of these people. They were strangers to the Apostles and strangers to each other. They all submitted to the law of the Church and were admitted into it by the Sacrament of Baptism. That the laws of the Church are more severe than the Jewish or old dispensation, no one has ever nor does now doubt, hence these converts cannot be charged with a desire to throw off restraint. We read of them

STREET PREACHING.

Perhaps there is nothing so indicative of the collapse of Protestantism as a vital religious force as the ridiculous expedients resorted to by the sects to induce the masses to "come and be saved." Street preaching is the latest device of unmissioned "dispensers of the Word;" and, though this mode of spreading the "light" has been zealously persevered in by some emotional pietists for a considerable time, the number of "converts" is out of all proportion to the "shepherds" who, Sunday after Sunday, wander through the by-ways of our cities in quest of lost sheep. That these people are actuated by the highest and purest we there are the statement of t motives we do not deny; but, to the thoughtful among them, it must be evident that the failure of this public prodent that the failure of this public pro-pagandism is proof that there is some-thing rotten in Protestantism. Few listen to the voices of the charmers charm they never so wisely; and even the few who come to scotl do not remain to pray. One of the "Salvationists," in justification of street preaching, told a small and motley crowd of listeners in this city some time ago that, as the mountain refused to come to Mahomet, Mahomet went to the mountain; and as the people would not go to the churches, the churches should go to the people. Mahomet's apothgem is, however, not applicable to the case of the street preachers; for, when the sectarian missionaries attempt to go to the people, the people, unlike the mountain, move quickly away. The wild declamation and incoherencies of these self-called apostles have had no appreciable effect on those to whom their frantic appeals have been addressed; and our modern streetpreacher is but a vulgar caricaturist of the Friar Preacher who has carried the light of the Gospel to millions who were living in darkness and in the shadow of death.-Western Catholic.

The Positions Reversed

A friend of Dean Swift one day sent him a turbot as a present, by a servant who had frequently been on similar errands, but had never yet received the most trifling mark of the dean's generosity. Having gained admission, he opened the door of the study, and abruptly putting down the fish, cried, very rudely, "Master has sent you a turbot." "Heyday, young man," said the dean, rising from his easy-chair, "is that the way you deliver your message? Let me teach you better manners; sit down in my chair, we will change situations, and I will show you how to behave in future." The boy sat down, and the dean, going to the door, how to behave in future." The boy said down, and the dem, going to the door, came up to the table with a respectful face, and, making a low bow, said, "Sir, my master presents his kind compliments, hopes your reverence is well, and begs your acceptance of a turbot." "Does he !" replied the boy. "Here John" (ringing), "take this honest lad down to the kitchen, and give him as much as he can eat and drink; then send him up to me, and I will give him half-a crown!"

IN THE DRAWING-ROOM.

Don't fail to exercise tact. If you have not tact, you at least can think first about others and next about yourself, and this will go a good way toward it.

Don't introduce religious or political ppics. Discussions on these subjects topics. Discussions on these

topics. Discussions on these subjects are very apt to cause irritation, and hence it is best to avoid them.

Don't give a false coloring to your statements. Truthfulness is largely a matter of habit. Where very few people would deceive or lie maliciously, many become wholly untrustworthy on account of their habit of exaggeration

account of their hand of exaggeration and false coloring.

Don't interrupt. To cut one short in the middle of his story is unpardonable.

Don't contradict. Difference of opinion is no cause of oftence, but downright contradiction is a violation of one of the canons of good society.

Don't be disputations. An argument

which goes rapidly from one to another may be tolerated; but when in company fall into a heated dispute, to the exclusion of all other topics, the hos-tess should arbitrarily interfere and banish the theme.

Don't be long-winded. When you

have a story to tell, do not go into every detail and branch off at every word—be direct, compact, clear, and get to the point as soon as you can.

Don't cling to one subject; don't talk

about matters that people generally are not interested in; don't, in short, be a Don't repeat old jokes nor tell time-

worn stories. Don't make obvious puns. An occasional pun, if a good one, is a good thing; but a ceaseless flow of puns Don't repeat anecdotes good or bad. A very good thing becomes foolishness to the ears of the listener after hearing it several times.

Don't respond to remarks made to you simply maddening.

with mere monosyllables. This is chilling, it not fairly insulting. Have some-

thing to say, and say it. thing to say, and say it.

Don't appear listless and indifferent,
or exhibit impatience when others are
talking. Listening politely to every one
is a cardinal necessity of good breeding.

Twenty-five Per Cent. Stronger than any Other Butter Color.

BURLINGTON, VT., May 3d, 1882.

I hereby certify that I have examined the Butter Color prepared by Wells, Richardson & Co., and that the same is free from alkali or any other substance injurious to health; that I have compared it with some of the best of the other it with some of the best of the other Butter Colors in the market and find it to be more then twenty-five per cent. stronger in color than the best of the others.
I am satisfied that it is not liable to be-

I am satisfied that it is not have to become rancid, or in any way to injure the butter. I have examined it after two months free exposure to the air in a place liable to large changes of temperature, and found no trace of rancidity, while other kinds similarly exposed became rancid.

A. H. Sabin.